

r-\n n [longshore, short for along-loads ships at a seaport] *nj-\n* (1926) : the act or occupa-

1: venture involving great risk but also: a venture unlikely to succeed given little chance of winning 3 ng are slight but the possible win-reat deal

RIGHTED — long-sightedness n (programs which have long since ne has long since been recognized

) : tediously long — long-some-ly

f several long-clawed finches (esp. as and the Great Plains of No.

of long duration
1: long and patient endurance of suffering — *r-rin-Ey* adv more than the average number of ity in which a person excels : occurring over or involving a ot, relating to, or constituting a on a considerable term and esp. b: generated by assets held for ain)

-STANDING
Tom (1832) 1 a: a long pivot a warship b: a large land gun washing gold-bearing earth

ger(z) [F, lit., length] (1791) : a of a book) problem or situation that emph-

) 1: tediously long in speaking oss of breath — long-wind-edly

fr. *F lanturelu piffle*] (1675) 1 er of each trick or a majority of le losing players are obligated to staked at loo
e to a new pool at loo for failing

es, lit., places of ease] *chiefly Brit.*

(14c) : an awkward clumsy fel-

fl (1865) 1: any of a genus y with white flowers and large skeleton of the fruit of a loofah

an; akin to OS *lōcōn* to look) w are (that something is done) 2 3 a: to exercise the power of search for 4: to await ex- mediate success) 5 *archaic*: to xercise of the power of vision 6 sion 7: to have an appearance to exercise the power of vision upon the future with hope) c-
pearance of being : SEEM 3: to ed east) 4: to gaze in wonder ency (the evidence ~s to acquire care of — look down one's nose disdain, or disapproval —
ation — look into: EXPLORE 1
b: GLANCE 2 a: the expres-
al appearance; esp : attractive c: a combination of design new ~ in women's fashions) 3 appears

hat looks like another : DOUBLE

of several fishes (genus *Selene* tributed in warm seas and have

regard with contempt : DESPISE
looks 2 a: one having an ap- at has an attractive appear-

s-on (1539) : ONLOOKER
of success 2: a quick pass in toward the center of the field

engaged in keeping watch structure affording a wide view watching 4: VIEW, OUTLOOK

an instance of looking some- computer the words of a text

up *look up* — things are not or conditions (conditions are as if in a reference work) *look* for a brief visit

OE *gelorma* tool; akin to MD for interlacing at right angles rm a cloth

to come into sight in enlarged a result of atmospheric condi-

tions 2 a: to appear in an impressively great or exaggerated form b : to take shape as an impending occurrence

loom n (1836) : the indistinct and exaggerated appearance of something seen on the horizon or through fog or darkness; also: a looming shadow or reflection

loom \lūm\ n [ME *loun*] (15c) 1: LOUT, IDLER 2 *chiefly Scot* : BOY 3

a: a crazy person b: *SIMPLETON*

loon \lūn\ n [of Scand origin; akin to ON *lōmr* loon — more at LAMENT] (1634) : any of several large fish-eating diving birds (genus *Gavia*) of the northern part of the northern hemisphere that have the legs placed far back under the body and as a result have a clumsy floundering on land

loo-ny or *loo-ney* \lū-nē\ adj *loo-nier*, *-est* [by shortening & alter. fr. *lunatic*] (1872) : CRAZY, FOOLISH — *loo-nl-ness* n — *loony* n

loonie \lūnē\ n (ca. 1890) : an insane asylum — *MADHOUSE*

loop \lūp\ n [ME *loupe*; perh. akin to MD *lupen* to watch, peer] ar-

chasic (14c) : LOOPHOLE 1a

loop \lūp\ [ME *loupe*, of unknown origin] (14c) 1 a: a curving or dou-

bbling of a line so as to form a closed or partly open curve within itself

through which another line can be passed or into which a hook may be hooked b: such a fold of cord or ribbon serving as an ornament 2 a: something shaped like a loop 3: a maneuver in which an airplane starting from straight and level flight passes successively through a climb, inverted flight, a dive, and then returns to normal flight 3: a ring or curved piece used to form a fastening or a handle 4 a: the portion of a vibrating body between two nodes b: the middle point of such a portion 5: a closed electric circuit 6: a piece of film or magnetic tape whose ends are spliced together so as to project or play back the same material continuously 7: a series of instructions (as for a computer) that is repeated until a terminating condition is reached 8: a sports league — *loop* \lūp\ adj — for a loop : into a state of amazement, confusion, or distress

loop v (1832) 1 a: to make or form a loop 2: to execute a loop in an airplane 3: to move in loops or in an arc ~ v 1 a: to make a loop in, on, or about b: to fasten with a loop 2: to join (two courses of loops) in knitting 3: to connect (electric conductors) so as to complete a loop 4: to cause to move in an arc

loop-hole \lūp-hōl\ n [loop] (1591) 1 a: a small opening through which small arms may be fired b: a similar opening to admit light and air or to permit observation 2: a means of escape; esp: an ambiguity or omission in the text through which the intent of a statute, contract, or obligation may be evaded

loop-hole \lūp-hōl\ n (1764) : to make loopholes in

loop of Henle \lūp-hēl\ [F. G. J. Henle †1885 Ger. pathologist] (1867) : a part of the vertebrate nephron that lies between the proximal and distal convoluted tubules and the collecting duct

loop \lūp\ adj loose; *loose-est* [ME *lous*, fr. ON *lauss*; akin to OHG *lös* loose — more at *LESS*] (13c) 1 a: not rigidly fastened or securely attached b: (1) having worked partly free from attachments (the masonry is ~ at the base of the wall) (2) having relative freedom of movement c: produced freely and accompanied by raising of mucus (a ~ cough) d: not tight-fitting 2 a: free from a state of confinement, restraint, or obligation (a lion ~ in the streets) (spend ~ funds wisely) b: not brought together in a bundle, container, or binding c *archaic*: DISCONNECTED, DETACHED 3: not dense, close, or compact in structure or arrangement 4 a: lacking in restraint or power of restraint (a ~ tongue) (~ bowels) b: lacking moral restraint: UNCHASTE 5 a: not tightly drawn or stretched: SLACK b: having a flexible or relaxed character 6 a: lacking in precision, exactness, or care b: permitting freedom of interpretation 7: expressed in or characterized by loose sentences (~ style) — *loose-ly* adv — *looseness* n

loop vb loosened; *loosening* vt (13c) 1 a: to let loose; *RELEASE* b: to free from restraint 2: to make loose: *UNTIE* (~ a knot) 3: to cast loose: *DETACH* 4: to let fly: *DISCHARGE* 5: to make less rigid, tight, or strict: *RELAX* ~ vi: to let fly a missile (as an arrow): *FIRE*

loop adv (15c) in a loose manner: *LOOSELY*

loop box n, Brit (1849): BOX STALL

loop end n (1546) 1: something left hanging loose 2: a fragment of unfinished business — usu. used in pl.

loose-jointed \lūs-joint-ed\ v (1859) 1: having joints apparently not closely articulated 2: characterized by unusually free movements — *loose-jointedness* n

loose-leaf \lūs-lēf\ adj (1902) 1: having leaves secured in book form in a cover whose backbone may be opened for the removal, rearrangement, or replacement of leaves (~ notebook) 2: of, relating to, or used with a loose-leaf binding (~ paper)

loose-n \lūs-n\ vb *loosened*; *loosening* \lūs-niŋ\ (14c) 1: to release from restraint 2: to make looser 3: to relieve (the bowels) of constipation 4: to cause or permit to become less strict — often used with *up* ~ vi: to become loose or looser

loosen up vi (1906) : to become less tense: *RELAX*

loose sentence n (ca. 1891) : a sentence in which the principal clause comes first and the latter part contains subordinate modifiers or trailing elements

loose smut n (1890) : a smut disease of grains in which the entire head is transformed into a dusty mass of spores

loose-strife \lūs-strīf\ n [intended as trans. of Gk *lysimachelos* loose- strife (as if *lys* act of loosing + *machelai* to fight) — more at LYSES] (1548) 1: any of a genus (*Lysimachia*) of plants of the primrose family with leafy stems and yellow or white flowers 2: any of a genus (*Lythrum*, family Lythraceae, the loosestrife family) of herbs including some with showy spikes of purple flowers; esp: *PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE*

loot \lūt\ n [Hindi *lāt*, fr. Skt *luptati he robs*] (ca. 1788) 1: goods usu. of considerable value taken in war: as a: something appropriated illegally often by force or violence b: illicit gains by public officials c: MONEY 3: the action of looting syn see SPOIL

loot vt (1845) 1 a: to plunder or sack in war b: to rob esp. on a large scale and usu. by violence or corruption 2: to seize and carry away by force esp. in war ~ vi: to engage in robbing or plundering esp. in war — *looter* n

lop \lōp\ n [ME *loppe*] (14c) : material cut away from a tree; esp: parts discarded in lumbering

lop vi lopped; *lopping* (1519) 1 a: (1) to cut off branches or twigs from: (2) to sever from a woody plant b: (1) *archaic*: to cut off the head or limbs of: (2) to cut from a person 2 a: to remove superfluous parts from b: to eliminate as unnecessary or undesirable — usu. used with *off* — *lopper* n

lop vi lopped; *loping* (perh. imit.) (1578) : to hang downward: *DROOP*

lope \lōp\ n [ME *lope*, *lope* lep, fr. ON *hláup*; akin to OE *hléapan* to leap — more at LEAP] (1809) 1: an easy natural gait of a horse resembling a canter 2: an easy us. bounding gait capable of being sustained for a long time

lope vi loped; *loping* (1525) : to go, move, or ride at a lope — *loper* n

lop-eared \lōp-ērd\ adj (1687) : having ears that droop

lophophore \lōfō-fōr\ n [Gk *lophos* crest + E *-phore*] (1850) 1 a: a circular or horseshoe-shaped organ about the mouth esp. of a brachiopod or bryozoan that bears tentacles and functions esp. in food-getting

lopsided \lōpsid-ed\ adj (1711) 1: leaning to one side 2: lacking in balance, symmetry, or proportion: disproportionately heavy on one side (a ~ vote of 99-1) — *lopsidedly* adv — *lopsidedness* n

loquacious \lōkwa-shəs\ adj [L *loquac*, *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: *GARRULOUS* b: full of excessive talk: *WORDY* syn see TALKATIVE — *loqua-cious-ly* adv — *loqua-cious-ness* n

loquacity \lō'kwās-ētē\ n (13c) : the quality or state of being very talkative

loquat \lō-kwāt\ n [Chin (Cant) *lō-kwāt*] (1820) : an Asian evergreen tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*) of the rose family often cultivated for its fruit; also: its yellow edible fruit used esp. for preserves

lovan \lōvān\ n, pl. *lovars* \lōvār\, *lōvārs* n [long-range navigation] (ca. 1932) : a system of long-range navigation in which pulsed signals sent out by two pairs of radio stations are used by a navigator to determine the geographical position of a ship or an airplane

lord \lōrd\ n, v [ME *lōrd*, *lōrd*, fr. OE *hlāf* loaf, *weard* keeper — more at LOAF, WARD] (bef. 12c) 1: one having power and authority over others: a: a ruler by hereditary right or preeminence to whom service and obedience are due b: one of whom a fee or estate held in feudal tenure c: an owner of land or other real property d: obs: the male head of a household e: *HUSBAND* f: one that has achieved mastery or that exercises leadership or great power in some area (vice ~s) 2 *cap* b: GOD I b: JESUS 3: a man of rank or high position: as a: a feudal tenant whose right or title comes directly from the king b: a British nobleman: as (1) *BARON* 2a (2) an hereditary peer of the rank of marquess, earl, or viscount (3) the son of a duke or a marquess or the eldest son of an earl (4) a bishop of the Church of England c: *pl. cap*: *HOUSE OF LORDS* 4 — used as a British title: as a — used as part of an official title (*Lord Advocate*) b — used informally in place of the full title for a marquess, earl, or viscount c — used for a baron d — used by courtesy before the name and surname of a younger son of a duke or a marquess 5: a person chosen to preside over a festival

lord vi (14c) : to act like a lord; esp: to put on airs — usu. used with *it* (~s it over his friends)

lord-chancellor n, pl. *lords chancellor* (15c) : a British officer of state who presides over the House of Lords in both its legislative and judicial capacities, serves as the head of the British judiciary, and is usu. a leading member of the cabinet

lord-ing \lōrd-ing\ n (13c) 1: *archaic*: *LORD* 2 *obs*: *LORDLING*

lord-ling \lōrd-lēng\ n (13c) : a little or insignificant lord

lordly \lōld\ adj *lord-li-er*, *-est* (bef. 12c) 1 a: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a lord: *DIGNIFIED* b: GRAND, NOBLE 2: exhibiting such pride and assurance as could only be felt as appropriate to one of the highest birth or rank syn see PROUD — *lord-li-ness* n — *lordly* adv

lord of misrule (15c) : a master of Christmas revels in England esp. in the 15th and 16th centuries

lordosis \lōrd-dōsē\ n [NL, fr. Gk *lordōsis*, fr. *lordos* curving forward: akin to OE *belytan* to deceive] (1704) : abnormal curvature of the spine forward — *lordotic* \lōrd-tik\ adj

Lord Protector of the Commonwealth (ca. 1653) : PROTECTOR 2b

Lord's day, n, often *cap D* [ME *Lordis day*, trans. of LL *dominica dies*, trans. of Gk *kyriakon hēmera* (Rev. 1:10)] (12c) : SUNDAY

lord-ship \lōrd-ship\ n (16c) 1 a: the rank or dignity of a lord — used as a title b: the authority or power of a lord: *DOMINION* 2: the territory under the jurisdiction of a lord: *SEIGNIORY*

Lord's Prayer n (1548) : the prayer with variant versions in Matthew and Luke that according to the Lucan account Christ taught his disciples

Lord's Supper n [ME *Lordis sopere*, trans. of LL *dominica cena*, trans. of Gk *kyriakon deipnon* (1 Cor. 11:20)] (14c) : COMMUNION 2a

Lord's table n, often *cap T* [trans. of Gk *trapeza kyriou* (1 Cor. 10:21)] (1535) : ALTAR 2

Lord \lōrd\, *lōrd* [*lōrd* (God) + -y] (1853) — used to express surprise or strength of feeling

lore \lōr\, \lōr\z\, \lōr\z\ n [ME, fr. OE *lār*; akin to OHG *lēra* doctrine, OE *leornian* to learn] (bef. 12c) 1 *archaic*: something that is taught: *LESSON* 2: something that is learned: a: knowledge gained through study or experience b: traditional knowledge or belief 3: a particular body of knowledge or tradition

lore n [NL *lorum*, fr. L *thong*, rein; akin to Gk *eulēra reins*] (1828) : the space between the eye and bill in a bird or the corresponding region in a reptile or fish — *loreal* \lōr-ē-al, \lōr- adj

\lōr-abut \lōr-kitten, F table \lōr\ further \lōr-ash \lōr-ace \lōr-cot, cart \lōr-out \lōr-chin \lōr-bei \lōr-easy \lōr-go \lōr-hit \lōr-ice \lōr-foot \lōr-sing \lōr-go \lōr-law \lōr-boy \lōr-thin \lōr-loot \lōr-foot \lōr-yet \lōr-vision \lōr-k, \lōr-, \lōr-cc, \lōr-ee, \lōr- \lōr- see Guide to Pronunciation